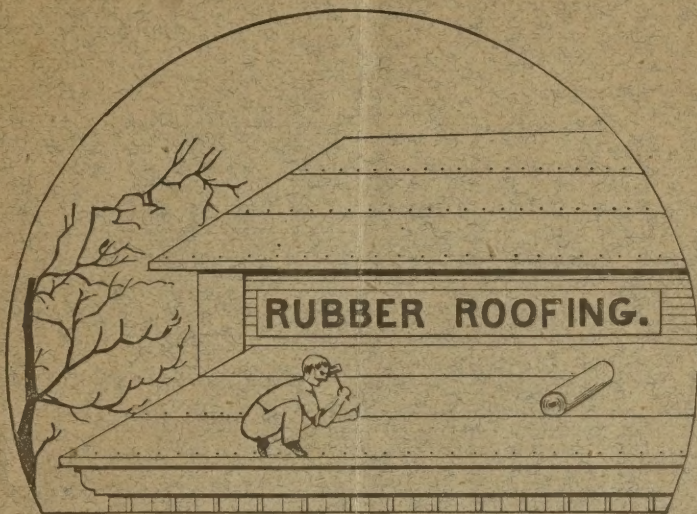


Property Owners should carefully read this book, we send it to you *free*, and as a courtesy to us, if you really have no interest in its pages, will you please hand it to a neighbor, who, we know will appreciate your kindness.



GEORGE E. GLINES,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

*Rubber Roofing,
Sheathing Papers,
Mixed Paints,
and
Marbleized Slate Mantels.*

**40 WEST BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.**

In this Catalogue we have endeavored to state as concisely as possible the nature of our manufactures; the uses for which we recommend them; the quantity required, and the mode of applying; how to measure a given surface, and calculate the number of square feet to be roofed or painted; and our Prices (*which are low*). Following these particulars in detail are a few of the thousands of testimonials we have on file from parties who have *practically* tested our manufactures. We can offer no better proof of the value of our standard goods. Their statements are made with absolute truth and sincerity, based upon actual knowledge derived from their use of our goods on every class of roof.

Many are from leading men in their particular section, and well known throughout their county. Being disinterested parties their remarks can be *relied on*. We have had a 'business' acquaintance with all, but a "personal" acquaintance with few, for the kindly endorsements come from Maine to Texas and from New York to California.

FREE

If you will write us *fully* (see page headed "**Special Estimates**") we will send samples Free, also estimate and any further information desired.

Having given however *complete particulars* in the following pages, we suggest that you read them carefully and *send an order*.

You can readily determine the Quantity, the class of material desired, and the amount necessary to Remit.

Roofing.

When a *practical* man wants goods he buys from parties who *manufacture*, and whose standing is a guarantee of the *quality* of the goods they sell.

This should specially apply to any one wanting a *permanent* Roof.

Another class of men patronize the "tramp" roofer, who charges exorbitant prices, collects his bill, and skips the town: a few rains usually prove the roof to be in worse condition than ever before.

Then there are the utterly irresponsible "dealers" in roofing who copy the circulars, testimonials, editorials, trade marks, or illustrations of goods of known reputation: they adopt *similar names* for their goods and will even assume a similar *firm* name to deceive you. In this class of dealing they have nothing to lose and *everything to gain*!

These imposters are worse than the *tramps* for they victimize you with "cheap" roofing, the most *worthless* article you can possibly put on the poorest building.

The intelligent man who wants the Best roof that it is possible to procure, applies where it is most reasonable that such roofing may be *obtained*.

The estimation in which our Rubber Roofing is held by patrons is shown by cordial endorsements from every state in the Union: their testimony is *universally* favorable.

Owing to certain parties using the names of our references for objectionable purposes, we have omitted P. O. addresses in this *circular*, but will furnish same to persons wishing to correspond with *any of them*.

The superiority of our Rubber Roofing over all other composition roofing, is so established that architects, builders, carpenters, tinners, farmers and property owners use it on all class of buildings.

As might be expected the large sale and extensive use of Rubber Roofing led to the manufacture of cheap and worthless imitations: parties selling such, may tell you their imitations are "just as good," when in fact *they know* they are deceiving you, and that *their purchaser is liable to prosecution*, as well as themselves. See that our Trade mark is on *every* package.

"Cheap" Roofing is expensive because it is not *durable* and is made of the poorest quality of stock obtainable.

Of this there is not the slightest doubt and the same remark applies to any *other* article, purchased more with a view to "cheapness" than to durability.

The lightness of weight of this inferior material, is another important item to be considered when accounting for its cheapness in price, and is where the consumer of it virtually pays the manufacturer as much for what the same quantity *in weight* of Rubber Roofing would cost. Then the labor applying is, undoubtedly more expensive, owing to the tender, brittle, and delapidated condition of the felt they supply, and which is frequently short in *measurement* necessitating long delays to procure additional material to complete the building.

The best material for any roof without question, is our superior Rubber Roofing.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Merit—is our claim for the Public patronage of

RUBBER SLATE ROOFING PAINT.

Every builder will concur in the statement that the Roof is a most important part of the building. If allowed to leak or fall into decay, the rest of the structure, many times more valuable in Money outlay, will speedily become worthless. It is no wonder that Roofing has been the subject of much consideration, in order to procure some material efficient, durable, and at the same time Economical. Iron, shingle, tin, tar and gravel roofs have all been tried, and, with the exception of the latter, have answered admirably for quite a long time, but sooner or later they succumb to the action of the weather. It is obvious, therefore, that a material which is practically indestructible by sun, rain or frost would fill the requirements where others fail. Such an article is Rubber, which in different forms, has now been used for fifteen years past and we have succeeded in meeting every want required in a good, durable and economical roof. The lightest as well as the cheapest roof that could be put on; we supply ready for use. It can be laid over old shingles, and is as near being Fire-proof as a Roof can be made. It is also useful in covering sides of buildings, and in laying underneath floor boards. Insurance can be effected at the same rates as when Tin is employed to roof a building, and the material can be laid by anyone, even if not an experienced mechanic.

We are practical Roofers, and are fully acquainted with the merits and demerits of all the various kinds of Roofing. For years past we have been engaged in testing materials of our own manufacture, which we have so far perfected that we now present them to you with confidence that *they will meet your approval*. Our Rubber Roofing is perfectly adapted to roofs of all kinds, and of every degree of slope. Exposed to the most direct rays of the summer sun, it will steadily harden, while it will not crack or break during the most severe Winter weather, and it will shed water as readily as the best Tin roof. With this material properly laid, a water-tight roof can be obtained under the most difficult situations. It requires no other Care than is, or should be, bestowed on every Tin roof.

Our Rubber Roofing being laid receives two heavy coats of Slate Paint and is finished.

RUBBER ROOFING

was first brought to the notice of the public in the City of New York in 1870, since which time it has been used on buildings of every description throughout North and South America, and has given *general satisfaction*. It has been used on manufactories of the Largest class, warehouses, stores, railroad depots, car houses, engine and boiler houses, railroad bridges, costly Dwellings, school houses, seminaries, and in fact upon every class of buildings since its introduction, for Rubber Roofing costs less than Shingles, about *half* the price of tin or iron, and will last a *life time* in any climate.

It is manufactured *only* by us, and is prepared from felt of a pure wool fibre. This is saturated in compounds of Rubber, &c. which render it entirely impervious to water: it is then rolled and re-rolled under hydraulic pressure until leaving our machinery it appears as a strong, compact, *cleanly* and pliable material, suitable for *satisfactory* use wherever a weather-proof roof is wanted.

Rubber Roofing forms the Base of our roof, which is completed by applying Two coats of pure Slate Paint, *last* coat sanded. We manufacture several grades of Rubber Roofing; the *quality* of all are alike, the difference in Grade or price being simply the difference in *thickness* of the material you may select. We advise the use of our *heaviest*; it is *most durable* and therefore cheapest, although the first cost may be more: caps, nails and Labor are the same in either case, and the *only real* difference being between the selection in *price* of the Rubber Roofing desired as the base of the roof.

RUBBER ROOFING

is made of *reliable* stock. Care is taken in the selection of the best Raw material that the best *manufactured* material may be produced. Equal care is taken in the process of manufacture that the different Grades may be uniform in weight, length &c., and every square unroll perfectly. We employ none but experienced workmen, and we give the factories our daily personal attention. It is therefore with *entire confidence* that we recommend Rubber Roofing as a *reliable* roofing; this confidence on our part is the result of many years tests of our customers. They have used the goods in every state in the Union, in Canada, New Founland, Nova Scotia, West Indies, Australia and South America.

Extreme heat, or sudden changes in the weather will not effect Rubber Roofing if our *directions* are followed in laying, painting and *care* of the roof.

Rubber Roofing is Fire-Proof—"Shingles" are Not,

Shingles may be "cheap," but Rubber Roofing when painted is Fire-proof.

The Grades of Rubber Roofing

are Three, which are distinguished as "Number 1," "Number Two" and "Number Three." All are supplied ready for use: will shed water rapidly and are odorless when painted: no heavy weight of "gravel" is required on genuine Rubber Roofing, and no "heating" is required in applying *genuine* Slate Paint.

If the building on which this roofing is to be applied is located so as to be exposed to cyclones, or is open and subjected to great wind pressure on the inside, put a row of tin caps, which we send with the roofing, in the centre of each sheet, about two feet apart.

Use wire nail in each tin, driving them down solidly.

Rubber Roofing will give positive satisfaction if directions are followed: put the material on properly: paint two coats: and you have a good, water tight and fire-proof roof with *any* of our materials. When the paint has worn off (which will not be for several years) repaint the roof; this protects surface and keeps it water tight.

"NUMBER ONE" RUBBER ROOFING

is of two thicknesses of felt, and one of water-proof composition, and an excellent roof for sheds, poultry houses, or out buildings. It is put up in rolls of 325 square feet, and covers (including lap) 300 square feet of surface. Rolls being 32 inches wide and 120 feet long. Weight about 50 lb. to each 100 square feet (including paint, etc.)

Price per roll of *three* squares.

With Nails, Caps and Slate Paint for one coat, . . .	\$6 00
" " " " " " " " two coats . . .	7 50

This makes a good and low priced roof and gives you complete material for TWO CENTS A SQUARE FOOT. We advise the *two coats of paint*, difference being only half a cent a square foot extra, and Number One Rubber Roofing will then last *twice as long*.

"NUMBER TWO" RUBBER ROOFING

is of three thicknesses of felt, two of water-proof composition, and is much heavier than our "Number 1" Roofing; it forms an *excellent roof* for barns, porches, stables and out buildings of all kinds. It is furnished in rolls covering **100** square feet; width 32 inches; length 40 feet; weight per square (including nails, caps and paint for two coats) 75 pounds.

Price \$3.25 for complete materials.

In all parts of the country are sheds and storehouses of many thousands of square feet in extent which have been covered with metal and shingle roofs at a great cost. Especially is this true of the cotton and tobacco sheds of the South, and the great storehouses along the Western rivers. In course of time they have come to leak in so many places as to seriously damage what they *should* protect. To repair them or remove them and substitute *another* metal or shingle roof involves a large expense and many weeks of valuable time. Besides, in many places, it is with great difficulty that Skilled labor can be had in sufficient quantity to put on these new roofs between storms.

The public want has been for *reliable* material that could be quickly laid by unexperienced persons, and would *not cost more than the building was worth*. Neither did they want the roofing to cost more than protection of *contents* was worth to them. The moral of this is they wanted a *cheap roof*, and in getting a cheap roof they did not want to send 100 miles or less and get a high price "Roofer" at \$3.00 a day "and expenses." A careless Roofer will *make* more leaks than he stops, besides charging you for his *services*. A man with *some* common sense and judgement who will carefully study the directions for applying our materials will give a *satisfactory result*, for our materials are the Best, and are *ready* for use.

The public want was not only a low price roof, but also one that could be *put on* at small cost, and one that would prove a thoroughly weather-proof roof.

No. 2 Rubber Roofing combines these important merits and is recommended fully for the class of buildings named. *Try it.*

"Number Two" Rubber Roofing only \$3.25 a square.

Take half the care of our No. 3 Roof that is given to tin and it will outlast the best tin roof.



NUMBER THREE RUBBER ROOFING

is our heaviest and best. It is guaranteed to unroll *perfectly*. This is an important saving of time in laying; most imitations stick together in unrolling, causing it to break and tear so the roof has to be "patched" in spots. Our **Number Three** presents when laid a perfectly flat surface resembling Tin. It is painted two coats of Pure Slate Paint

Genuine Slate Paint contains no Tar and is Red in color. This Slate Paint *fully* protects the surface of Rubber Roofing. There is no "Black" Slate Paint, any party offering such is a fraud. See that your Slate Paint is Red, the *only* color of genuine Slate Paint.

Our Number 3 Rubber Roofing combines the important qualities of strength and durability. Its Superior Method of Construction, Uniformity of Finish, Facility of Application, and Durability, justify us in recommending this Roofing as combining more merits and fewer faults than any other roofing now in use. It unites the most reliable water-proof materials in the best manner (process patented) and at the lowest price. There is

FIRST—A heavy foundation of Water-proof Felt.

SECOND—A layer of Water-proof Composition containing a large percentage of ground Slate thoroughly incorporated therein which sets and hardens, firm yet elastic.

THIRD—A Sheet of Strong Canvas thoroughly Water-proofed.

FOURTH—Another layer of Water-proof Composition, and

FIFTH—Another layer of Water-proof Felt.

The whole is repeatedly subjected, in process of manufacture, to great pressure, and the result is a firm, solid fabric. After the Roofing is nailed to the roof-boards and the joints secured (see full directions for applying) two heavy coats of our Slate Roofing Paint are applied over the whole surface which finishes the roof.

Our Roofing is "ready" for application, and can be applied by ordinary workmen or handy man having no previous experience by simply following the directions given in circular. No particular skill is required, only a knife, hammer and some common sense.

NO COAL TAR USED IN THIS ROOFING.

Number Three Rubber Roofing is furnished in rolls covering 100 sq. ft. Width, 32 inches; length, 40 ft.; weight per square, 10 x 10 ft., including nails, caps and paint for two coats, about 100 pounds. Price for complete materials, **\$3.75**.

This roof will last a *lifetime* if painted every few years with genuine Slate Paint. One gallon of Slate Paint will cover 100 square feet of surface, so the "expense" is small. The result is a perfect roof. On steep or flat roofs it presents a smooth unbroken surface and is practically fire-proof. There is nothing equal to this Roofing for laying over old shingles; it can be done with perfect satisfaction.

Tin or iron are expensive in *first cost* and they must be *painted* every two years, or in time become so rusted and corroded as to be Worthless. Insurance on our material is the same as when metal is used, and our **Number Three** Rubber Roofing saves you half the *first cost* of tin or iron. **We ask that you give it equal care in painting, as our Slate Paint is the protection to the surface of the Roofing.**

Our materials not only preserve property, but greatly increase its Value.

SUGGESTIONS

To Real Estate Owners, Trustees and Agents.

All Roofs Should be Kept in Order: This is a statement to which no exception can be taken. Necessity compels attention. The *repairs* of the old roof may be delayed, but the *leak*, when it develops, requires immediate attention. Neglect is hazardous. The storm of a single night may cause hundreds of dollars of damage to furniture, merchandise or crops. It may even cause the ruin of a costly frescoed ceiling, and its fall, with the consequent damage to elegant carpets and ornaments.

Examine Your Own Roofs. Do it now; do it yourself and don't tell any one else to do it for you. If it needs repairs, you may be sure that there is no economy in delay; a few dollars spent at once will often save an old roof, protecting the property within, and improving the appearance without.

Why Will You Allow Your Roof to Decay and go to Ruin, when you are so careful of your clapboards and sidings? these you paint and keep in good repair, because without it they offend the eye, and you reap the benefit in *appearance* as well as the fact that they *last a lifetime*.

Why Not Make Your Roof Last a Life-Time, and save the expense of a new roof every ten or fifteen years. **It Can Be Done** with even less; expense and care than you bestow on your sidings, because our roofing materials cost less. If you are careful to use good Slate Paint, and have it thoroughly applied, it will not only resist the effects of water and wind, but will go very far towards shielding you from Fire.

A Cheap Article will Prove a Poor One. There is more economy in buying a first-class roofing paint, at a reasonable price, than in purchasing another *because it is cheaper*. Constant study for years: powerful, improved and special machinery for the careful combination of pure ingredients, all of which are protected by numerous U. S. Letters Patent have long since given goods of our manufacture the leading position in the market, as to *cost, quality or durability*.

Read carefully what our Book Circular states; what people say who have had practical experience with our goods, write us for estimate or other information wanted, and write *soon*.

Rubber Roofing being very elastic, is *strongly* recommended by Architects, Corporations, Public Institutions, Builders and leading men in all sections, can be laid over old shingles, felt, plastic and mastic roofs with *positive* satisfaction; is *odorless* even in hot weather; sheds water readily, and is a strictly reliable article. It is far superior to any other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the *ornamental appearance, durability, and fire-proof* qualities of tin, at *one-third* the cost.

No Tar or Gravel Used.

And such *simple* directions for applying that any one *can his own house*



Reliable Roofing for any building, large or small, can be obtained of us quickly, cheaply and in any quantity for

**DWELLINGS,
BARNs,
DEPOTS,**

**SEMINARIES,
HOTELS,
STABLES,**

**MILLS,
FACTORIES,
BRIDGES,**

**FOUNDRIES,
WARE-HOUSES,
PORCHES.**

Your patronage is Solicited.

"Your patronage" is solicited.

We commend these materials for use—

1st. On **Dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, and Out-Houses** of all kinds, confident that they will give satisfaction wherever a durable and reasonably cheap weather-proof roof is wanted.

Note—*Whenever the water from the roof is reserved in cisterns, for domestic uses, we expressly desire that the fact be stated in ordering Slate Roofing Paint, as upon such roofs it is necessary that the water should be turned off from the cisterns for the first two or three rains.*

2d. On **Churches, Theatres, Warehouses, Railroad Depots, Bridges** and all kinds of large buildings.

Note—*The noise caused by rain and hail on metal roofs of all kinds, is leading the principal architects of the country to discard those metals, and substitute our Elastic Rubber Roofing, which is noiseless.*

3d. On **Factories, Foundries, Mills, Machine Shops, and Round (Engine) Houses.**

Note—*For this class of roofs we claim for our materials special merits. Owing to the vibration of the building caused by the action of heavy machinery, it has heretofore been found difficult to keep the roofs in order. Especially are tin roofs liable to be broken and drawn apart, by reason of the forces of expansion and contraction caused by ever-varying temperatures acting in connection with the vibrations caused by the machinery. In addition to which, the fumes arising from chemical ingredients used in factories, and the steam from engines and boilers unite in destroying tin roofs by corrosion. These causes have no effect on our Roofing Materials.*

4th. **All classes of Roofs, whether Flat or Steep.**

LEAKY ROOFS

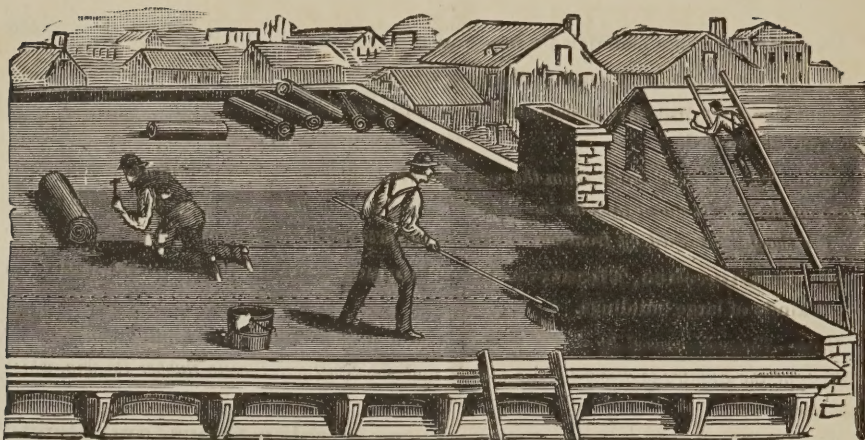
This, after all, is more immediately interesting to most persons than the matter of laying new roofs, and to it we give special attention. We have found by experiment that our *Slate Roofing Paint* is the best paint for any roof, and that the invention made for special use on our *Rubber Roofing* is equally valuable on any roof needing protection and preservation.

For **Shingle Roofs**, when new, a coat of this paint will effectually prevent the curling and warping of the shingles, and by this means will tend to obviate the liability to leaks, and thus prevent decay. On old shingle roofs, even when badly warped, it has been found that *one coat* of this paint would, in most instances, flatten the shingles, render them perfectly water-tight, arrest decay, and save the roof. There are many roofs so painted that bid fair to last for years, which, without the Paint, could not have remained in use more than one or two years.

These general remarks apply equally to **Tin Roofs** and to all others, except such as are heavily coated with coal tar.

Dampness in cellar walls Prevented by using Slate Paint.

Laying and Painting Rubber Roofing.



The principal advantage which a Flat Roof has over a steep one is, that instead of an attic, good square rooms are gained in the upper story of a building, equally commodious, and much better ventilated than those in other portions of the building.

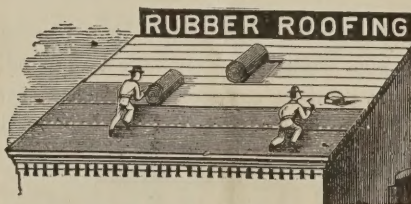
The surface covered on a flat-roofed building is not so great by nearly one-third as on a steep roof; thus a gain is effected, not only in the lumber and labor used in its construction, but in the cost of covering it.

Another advantage gained in a Flat Roofed building, is, that in winter no quantity of Snow lodges upon it. The wind, having free scope across its surface, blows it away as fast as it falls, while on the lee side of a steep roof there is always a lodgment of snow, which often hardens before falling to the ground, thereby rendering it dangerous for persons who may be passing.

Flat roofs have been mostly covered with tin, zinc or iron; but the cost of either of these materials, and the fact that they render the upper rooms very uncomfortable in summer, (from the great heat caused by the rays of the sun upon them, and which is known to be very oppressive under a metal covering;) coupled with a knowledge that they are greatly affected by changes of temperature, which cause them to contract, or expand and thereby work loose at the joints and ridges (which are soldered,) and consequently to leak, has been a great objection to their general adoption.

A Flat Roof should have proper pitch or fall, not less than two inches to the foot to carry off water freely. Rubber Roofing gives entire satisfaction on such surfaces even where Shingles, "Gravel" or other material are a total failure.

TRADE



MARK.

The use of Sand immediately after applying last coat of paint is not necessary, but we recommend it, as being a protection to the roof, making it more Fire-proof and durable at trifling expense. Any fine dry sand will answer, and you should use as much as the paint will absorb. Sprinkle on a liberal coat.

In laying Rubber Roofing, if by any accident a hole should be made in the Rubber, put Cement over the hole, then a patch of Rubber six or eight inches square, nail and cap all around; do this after the main roof is laid and before painting.

Where the end of roll does not extend to edge of roof, lap the end of second roll two inches, and then cap and nail the lap same as at edge of roll.

All we say in this circular we believe to be true, but we will not, hold ourselves responsible for leaky roofs, (the result of improperly applying materials,) nor damage to goods after shipping in good order. Nor will we take any responsibility whatever, except to deliver every man what he buys and pays for.

No "new" Paint: *Glines' Slate Paint* has been tested over 10 years.

SPECIAL ESTIMATES.

IN REQUESTING ESTIMATES FOR USE OF OUR FINE GRADE HOUSE PAINTS, MENTION—

- 1st. Kind of surface (wood, brick, plaster, or iron; *rough or smooth*, and whether for *inside or outside* use.)
- 2d. Present condition of surface, and when last painted.
- 3d. Length, width, and highth of room, house, or building; if a fence, give length and highth; if a floor, give length and width.

When writing for Estimates on Roofs, always state—

- 1st. Kind of surface, (tin, shingle, iron, felt, or boards.)
- 2d. Whether roof is steep or flat.
- 3d. Present condition of roof, and about how long has it been on.
- 4th. If ever before painted, what was used.
- 5th. Length and width of building.

METAL CAPS

Are of Tin, saucer shaped, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with hole punched in the centre. By their use an extra large head is practically given to the *nail*, which therefore, *firmly* holds the felt in its place. They should be nailed *every two inches*. Always begin in the centre of roll and cap *along the lap* to the edge of roof. In nailing *from edge to centre*, you are liable to get the felt crooked. 1 pound of caps is required for 100 sq. ft. of Roofing.

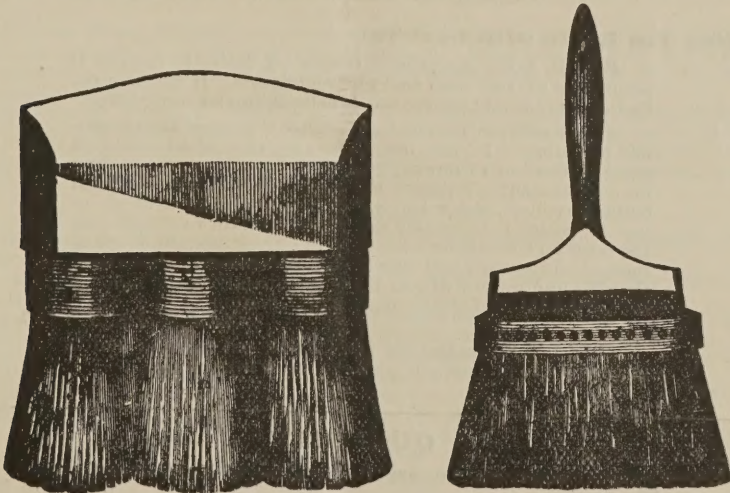
SLATE ROOFING CEMENT

Is invaluable for the preliminary work of stopping perceptible leaks, pointing about chimneys, etc.—apply with stick or trowel. It is a good plan, in using this cement on roofs, to cover it with a strip or patch of common muslin, press this down, and then paint over the muslin. A 10 pound can is sufficient for an ordinary roof.

CAUTION.

All parties purchasing either "RUBBER ROOFING" or "SLATE ROOFING PAINT," are liable to Prosecution, unless the package bears our Trade Mark. Various parties are either *copying* our testimonials, editorials, advertisements, references, or circulars; or infringing on our Copyrights, or Patents, and damage the reputation of our goods.

Beware of unscrupulous parties offering "Slate Paint" or something "just the same." Remember our materials have had the most severe test of all, *the test of time*. Remember they are used in every state in the Union, and with satisfaction.



"Extra" Roofing Brush, \$2.50

"No. 3" For Shingles, &c., \$1.00

Manufactured expressly for our trade.

Before using new brushes, soak two inches of the Bristles in water a few hours.

Glines' Slate Paint stops leaks cheaply and effectively, Try it!

Paint Your Roofs.

The shingle roof of the present day is a comparatively modern substitute for the more lasting and durable covering of the early ages. A good water-tight roof is one of the very important requisites of a good building, and in imitation of the slate and tile of older countries, the American shingle seems to have reached perfection.

Of late years, fancy cut shingles have come greatly into use, for the reason that it has gradually dawned upon the American architect and builder that the long black surface of a pitched roof, might be designed with some thought of the beautiful. Why not go a step farther

Ten years ago painted roofs were unheard of; it was either deemed a waste of material, or the idea that a shingle roof could be rendered handsome by the application of color, was beyond the conception of those who inaugurated the American idea of white houses and green blinds.

At the present day, walls are painted all shades and colors, drabs, grays and greens predominating, while roofs are finished in dark tints and reds, the first in imitation of slate; the second, tiles. There is no good reason why we should neglect our roof, simply because it is a plain surface without ornamentation—the more the reason why we should lend some artistic character to it. Paint your roofs as you paint your walls, and you not only add to its lasting qualities, but help to carry out that symmetry of color so essential in nature to a harmonious whole.

We thus not only carry out the laws of good taste in decoration, but add greatly to the lasting qualities of the roof; for while a good pine shingle may be depended on for ten years if put on in its natural state, a painted shingle will be found in perfect condition at the end of fifteen years.—“*Builders' Gazette*,” *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Feb. 15, 1889.

Liquid Slate Paint.

We have received several communications in regard to Glines Patent Slate Roofing Paint and inquiries as to cost, means of obtaining, &c. An explanation of the process may not come amiss. The Slate dust which accumulated around quarries was until quite lately considered a waste product and was moreover a source of annoyance and inconvenience to the stone workers. But it was found that by mixing it with certain ingredients a paste could be formed which while plastic and capable of being moulded into any shape, would become perfectly indurated and compact on drying.

The compound is then neither more or less than ordinary slate, supposing the latter to be possessed of the additional good qualities which have been secured. It is certainly water-proof and is a reliable defence against fire: at all events it would prevent falling sparks and cinders from igniting the wood work beneath in the same manner that natural slates do. It appears that the compound has been adopted quite extensively in the East and in a quiet business-like manner its manufacturers have been steadily enlarging its use, while the general public and all not immediately concerned were ignorant of its very existence. Genuine Slate Paint is manufactured only by Indiana Paint & Roofing Co., New York City, and our readers should send for their illustrated book circular.

—*Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, Cal.*, Jan. 10, 1874.

Painting Tin Roofs with Coal Tar.

From P. J. R., *Jacksonville, Oregon*.—I desire to inquire if painting a tin roof with coal tar is advisable. It seems to me that coal tar would adhere much better than any other paint.

Answer.—From personal experience with coal tar we cannot recommend its use, but, rather, are compelled to utter a word of caution to our correspondent who is contemplating its employment. Without entering into the fine chemical points involved, we would say that there is an acid about coal tar which is extremely destructive to a tin roof, and that the wear and tear from tar paint, in our estimation, is much more than the wear and tear from the elements. We believe that the application of coal tar tends directly to the destruction of the tin roof rather than its preservation.

—*Metal Worker, N. Y.*, Dec. 4, 1880.

Slate Paint contains no tar, is dark red in color and is guaranteed to protect and preserve tin or iron roofs.

QUANTITY

Of Slate Roofing Paint needed to cover 100 square feet, (10x10, or one square).	
Shingles need one coat	from 2 to 3 gallons.
Tin or Iron needs one coat	“ ½ to 1 “
Rubber Roofing needs two coats	“ 1½ to 2 “
Felt “ “ “	“ 1½ to 2 “

“Slate paint” being heavy body, a little more is required than of ordinary paint.

The only patented Roofing Paint.—Be sure you get the genuine.

FIRE-PROOF.

ORNAMENTAL.

Slate Roofing Paint.

STOPS ALL LEAKS.

SAVES RE-SHINGLING.

PRESERVES TIN OR IRON.

Best in the World for Tin, Iron and Shingle Roofs.

This paint has **never** been successfully imitated. The body of the Paint is pure slate flour, so ground and combined with lead, oils and driers, that it forms the only truly *weather-proof* paint ever yet offered. We wish it to be distinctly understood that in designating it thus, we mean to imply that it combines *all the merits* of the best white lead, or other mineral pigment, ground in linseed oil, with a tenacity and elasticity which is peculiarly its own, and which enables it to withstand all the vicissitudes of extreme heat in summer, or severe cold in winter. We willingly concede the merits of such paints as we have alluded to, but claim that our **Slate Roofing Paint** is superior, in that it is not liable to crack or draw apart, even after long exposure. Upon it we depend for the protection and preservation of the Rubber Roofing.

Only Colors are Red and Chocolate.—No Heating Required.

Old Shingle Roofs can be painted looking much better, and lasting longer than *new* shingles without the paint. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there.

This slate paint requires no thinning, is applied with a brush, and very ornamental. It neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. Be sure you obtain our *genuine* article which is chocolate color when first applied, changes to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes slate.

On Tin or Iron Roofs the red color is often preferred, and is acknowledged the best paint in the market for durability, on metal surfaces. It has a heavy body, but is easily applied; expands by heat, contracts by cold, is a slow dryer, and never cracks nor scales. One coat is equal to 3 of any other paint.

For Brick or Porous Walls where water penetrates causing dampness in the house and ruining the plaster and wall paper, two coats of Slate Paint is a perfect cure, as it prevents bricks absorbing moisture. A gallon and a half is required to 100 square feet.

NO TAR is used in this composition, therefore it neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. It will stop leaks in Tar and Gravel roofs, at a small expense.

Slate Paint is Extremely Cheap.

1st.—It is just the Paint for sheds, or manufacturers' out-buildings generally, rough boards fences, &c.

2nd.—Is heavy bodied; one coat being equal to about Three of any other paint, and when dry is practically *Slate*!

3rd.—Is Elastic—will expand or contract with heat or cold (which no other paint in use does or claims to do—an indispensable quality in a durable Roofing paint!

4th.—It will not crack, peel nor scarle; being *Slate* will not rust or corrode!

5th.—It will protect, Preserve and Improve rough woodwork.

6th.—For brick walls it is the only reliable Paint ever introduced, that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster, wall paper, &c.

7th.—It may be used as Priming and painted over with lighter shade of other paint.

8th.—Our paint is fire-proof against sparks; a very important fact.

Should the Slate Paint be too heavy to work easy with a brush, thin only with boiled linseed oil or Japan. If you keep paint properly stirred while using, Thinning is not required.

The public are specially Cautioned regarding the numerous worthless imitations of **Genuine Slate Paint**, and the Frauds who copy our references, testimonials, editorials, circulars, etc.

For Size of Packages, &c., See Price List Page.

Leaky Roofs Made Good.

In all parts of the country are sheds and storehouses of many thousands of square feet in extent which have been covered with metal and shingle roofs at a great cost. Especially is this true of the cotton and tobacco sheds of the South, and the great storehouses along the Western rivers. In course of time they have come to leak in so many places as to seriously damage what they should protect. To repair them or to remove them and substitute another metal or shingle roof involves a large expense and many weeks of valuable time. Besides, in many places, it is with great difficulty skilled labor can be had in sufficient quantity to put on these new roofs between storms.

To repair such roofs quickly, surely and cheaply, has been to us, for a long time, a difficult problem. We have, at length, solved it. We have found that a heavy bodied Slate Roofing Paint, similar to that used for rubber roofing, but heavier, just answers the conditions. The application is simple. First go carefully over the roof and note all the holes in the shingles, or places rusted through the metal. Paint them over with the Slate Roofing Paint, lay over them a piece of felt or of cotton cloth, and then paint over the pieces with the Slate Paint.

(For large holes in the roof, or about chimneys, sky-lights, etc., we recommend using our Slate Cement first, then paint and patch as above stated.)

When the roof has been thus thoroughly patched, give it a good covering of Slate Roofing Paint. A roof so defective as to be impossible to repair in the usual way can be made perfectly water tight and to last many years. The worst roofs will need two coats of this valuable preparation. Anyone can apply it, for we furnish it ready-mixed in any quantity, and it is easily applied with a good sized paint brush. Correspondence is invited with the owners of such roofs, and estimates furnished.

Farmers.

Roofs that leak are costly property. *You cannot afford them.* The damage to your housed crops, which result from one storm, is often more than the cost of putting your barn roof in order. The yearly decay of agricultural machinery and implements, arising from leaky roofs on out-houses, would more than pay the cost of roofing every crib, shed and store-house on your farm. Your stock suffers from the dripping of your stable roof, and the necessity of their lying in wet stalls. These evils affect property, but when your house roof leaks it is worse yet—*then comfort departs*, and you have a garret full of pails and pans, to catch the steady streams; there are wet ceilings and falling plaster; there is spoiled furniture, damp bedding and rheumatism; there is the anxious wife, wearied with running up stairs to guard against new leaks; it is decay, and ruin, and property wasted. *You cannot afford it.* Our Slate Roofing Paint will end your difficulties and make your roofs water-tight. For new roofs, our Rubber Roofing, covered with Slate Roofing Paint, gives satisfaction to anyone.

Try the materials on *one* building.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR REPAIRING LEAKY ROOFS

WITH

SLATE ROOFING PAINT AND CEMENT.

Stir the paint thoroughly immediately *before* and while using.
The various *colors* of our Slate Roofing Paint are all of one *quality*.
Never apply paint to other than a *dry* surface.

Cement must *in all cases*, be carefully applied about the chimney copings, *and elsewhere* it needed. We *prefer* having this part done about a week *before* the roof is painted.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS.

Remove moss or other rubbish; nail down *all* loose shingles, or those badly warped: apply Cement with a trowel or piece of shingle to all crevices which show sign of leaking, *also* about the chimney. Where new shingles are required it is often *better* to insert pieces of tin 3x6, which answers all purposes, and will not disturb *several* old shingles, as the insertion of a *new* shingle would. When complete and perfectly dry, give entire roof a *heavy* coat of Slate Paint, which fills up the holes and pores, prevents snow or water "setting back," preserves the shingles, makes them fire-proof, and gives entire roof the ornamental appearance of *Slate*.

FLAT SHINGLE ROOFS.

First require Cement liberally applied to all holes or fissures and about the chimney: *second*, a heavy coat of Paint. Should this not stop all leaks, examine roof carefully to see if you did not omit the Cement in some places: if *not* apply a second heavy coat of Paint. These roofs require more Cement and Paint than others, and are more difficult to make water-tight, as carpenters and house-owners well know. The roof having no proper "fall," a solid barrier impervious to water *must* be given the surface, to prevent leaks.

CANVAS ROOFS

Can often be made water-tight by applying one heavy coat of Slate Paint. Such roofs are largely used as temporary coverings on boats, cars, wagons, *and buildings*.

FELT OR ASBESTOS ROOFS.

Repair all unsound places with *new* felt or *canvas* and our Cement, first working latter into and under the cracks, then apply a heavy coat of Slate Paint, which will keep the felt *pliable* and usually prevent any further cracking.

FELT AND GRAVEL.

First remove all loose gravel in the locality of the leaks: if the *cause* of the leak cannot be found, cover a space two or three feet around where the leak appears about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch with Cement; a few days later, paint: *over* the Cement, then replace the gravel.

TIN OR IRON ROOFS.

First remove all portions of paint and accumulated rubbish as *thoroughly* as possible, then sweep the roof clean, examine every part *carefully*; fill *all* holes and crevices with Cement and finish by painting *entire* roof.

SLATE ROOFS.

Remove all *loose* slates; partially fill space with Cement, and *press* slates back into position; use small pieces of tin (if necessary) under or between the slates: *carefully* repair about the chimney with our Cement.

MATCHED BOARD ROOFS.

Fill the grooves with Cement, thus forming an even surface; two weeks later apply a coat of Slate Paint over entire roof. For *new* roofs of this material, it is better to paint the tongue, which will cement the grooved part, *and form a water tight joint*.

Where battens are to be used, paint over the seams *first*; lay the battens *in the green paint*. In due time paint over the *entire* roof.

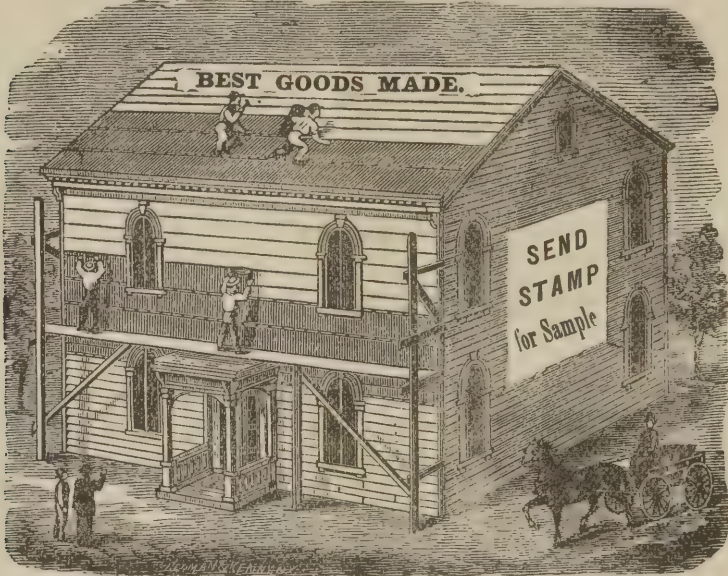
Difference in "price" of lumber will pay for our Building Paper.

Our Water-Proof Building Paper.

Is used as a *non-conductor* of sound, heat, cold or dampness; makes a good floor and *wall* covering; is used in walls of ice houses; under roofs of slate, shingle of tin.

It is flexible and will not *break*; it is *clean*, odorless and does not *stick*; it is unusually *strong* and not likely to be torn; it is *durable*, dry and *firm*, and becomes better as it grows older; it is air-tight and water-proof: dust, odors, vapors, etc. *do not pass through it*; it makes a house Cooler in summer and Warmer in winter; it is *free* from wool or animal substances and does not attract or harbor *vermin*: it is non-electric, and resists the passage of heat or Atmospheres; under slate, shingles, clapboards, floors, etc. it will not become brittle or break. Can be used at any season in any climate.

Our "Building" Paper is **Red** or leather color.



Applying "No. 16" water-proof Building Paper. "No. 16" is only **\$1.50** per 100 sq. ft. (The two men on the roof are laying and capping down Rubber Roofing.)

FOR OUTSIDE WALLS.—The cheapest class of *lumber* as a *foundation* for this material answers the same purpose as the best—hence the price of our material is *saved* in the difference of the quality of lumber. Barns, stables and all out buildings may be readily covered, and when battened (as ordinarily done to cover the cracks of boarded buildings) and painted, will present an appearance neat enough for ordinary dwelling houses. Cheap buildings for camp meetings, miners or Colonies may be quickly built of mill boards, and covered with this material, will be as comfortable as plastered houses; lined *inside* with our Wall and Ceiling material, will make a finished dwelling house where double the expense would fail in *other materials*, to make one of equal *comfort*. All buildings where live stock are kept should be either *lined* or covered outside with this material, as it is a fact well known that Stock must be kept comfortable to thrive. Very cheap fowl houses may be built, with a few pieces of scantling, some old windows and boards generally lying about the premises, then cover with this material; it will make the fowls more *profitable*.

For Lining, Sheathing, etc.—Tack up and down the studding—the edges uniting on each alternate joist or studding, to make work Air-tight.

FOR INSIDE WALLS, PARTITIONS, ETC.

Use thin, common lumber, leaving spaces between, or lath; put on the same as for plaster, the boarding (or lath) of *even thickness*—nails well driven in. Cut the number of sheets required the right *length* for the room, to apply crosswise the laths; the paste being ready, and a basin of water at hand, lay a number of the sheets upon boards elevated high enough to make work easy, having the boards a little less in *width* than the sheets of paper; then with a sponge or cloth, wet the top sheet, turn it over and apply a good coat of paste to the other side; by this time the sheet will have become expanded and softened sufficiently for applying to the laths, same as Wall-paper is applied to plastering; and repeat lapping each Sheet about three-quarters of an inch. See that edges are *well stuck down* before applying another sheet. If the paper proves a little hard, after preparing the first, prepare also the second sheet in the same way, when the first will have softened sufficiently to apply to the laths. Keep one ahead. A dust-brush or whisk should be used to brush out wrinkles and stick paper to the laths; when on it may *look* somewhat wrinkled; it will *dry* perfectly Smooth. The sheets should be cut at all corners of the room.

In applying wall-paper over it, paste the Wall-paper *only*.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING PASTE WILL BE SENT WITH GOODS.

"A little paint" has helped sell many a house, not only quickly, but at a far better Price.

DO YOUR OWN PAINTING.

We furnish White and other colors of Paint (see sample card of shades,) especially prepared and adapted for use inside or out on buildings, barns, fences and other surfaces.

They are ready for immediate use on opening packages. We confidently offer these goods to customers and the trade, as the *very best* that are made—for the following reasons:

COVERING CAPACITY—These Paints being made from the Best materials will consequently cover *better* and *more* surface than those that contain barytes or clay which add to the "weight" without increasing the body or covering quality.

PERMANENCY OF COLOR.—Great care being taken to use only permanent colors, our Tints do not fade and change color after being applied, as is the case where the only object is to *get the tint*, without reference to proper combination of Permanent colors.

CONVENIENCE.—Any one "who can use a paint brush" can apply them. Customers can select tints, and, if *additional* quantity is wanted, can always rely on getting *same shade*, and not have two or three shades on *same building* as is often the case where tints are made *experimentally*.

ECONOMY.—Being ready for use, there is *no waste or excess* of material, as is almost always the case where the customer buys Lead, Oil and Turpentine.

With our goods he can get the right *quantity* and *use it all up*.

MIXED PRICES

Blues, Yellows, Indian Reds, or Blacks, \$2.00 per gallon, Greens \$2.50, Vermillion \$3.00

White or Others Colors on Sample Card, \$1.50.

Packages 1 to 45 gallons; and sample orders solicited,

These paints are of proper consistency for general work. Should any thinner be required use *only* raw Linseed Oil or Turpentine.

KEEP YOUR BUILDINGS PAINTED; it preserves and beautifies them. If you desire to sell them, it will repay you to paint the interior woodwork, and especially the outside, or even the *fences*, before offering them for sale. It *costs* but little, and the bright, cheerful and well-kept appearance will add greatly to the apparent value and will pay you back tenfold. *Try it.*

TO ASCERTAIN AMOUNT REQUIRED.

To ascertain the amount of this paint required for any given surface, add the number of feet, *front and rear*, to the number of feet in length (*both sides*). Multiply this by average height and it will give the number of square feet to be painted. Divide this by 250 (one gallon covering 250 square feet, two coats) and it will give quantity of paint in gallons required.

Care should be used to see that the surface to be painted is dry before applying the paint.

EXAMPLE.

Front,	40	feet
Rear,	40	"
Side,	30	"
Side,	30	"

140
25 feet

Multiply by
average height.
Divide by 250 | 3500 | 14
Result 14 Gallons for 2 coats.

For fourteen years we have been selling a *lead and oil Paint, ready mixed for immediate use*. There is no mystery about this paint. It is not an experimental mixture of any kind. It is simply the best quality of *White Lead and Linseed Oil*, with enough zinc to give it a glossy surface—simply this, and nothing else. Just the same as you buy at the paint store and mix yourself; and the only advantage we claim for our paint is that it is mixed by Machinery. This fact, and *this alone*, will cause the same quantity of material to cover one-third more surface than if mixed by hand. It is also mixed more *thoroughly*, spreads more evenly, and will not peel nor chalk off. Parties after using recommend it to their neighbors without any solicitation on our part. We now ask you to give our Paint a trial either on house, barn, or fence, and *if it gives you satisfaction*, then recommend it to your friends.

These Paints are warranted *entirely free from adulteration*. They are more durable and economical than white lead (for inside or outside work on brick, wood, iron or stone) and being composed of the best material, we can confidently recommend them to manufacturers and dealers for their unrivaled *purity, covering capacity, permanency of color, convenience and economy*.

Be sure and try this Paint.

SAFETY ALIKE FROM FIRE AND CYCLONES.

What George E. Glines Accomplished Towards Giving to Man a Good Roof Over His Head.

Three stories of interest to the public at large, are concisely told by the accompanying illustration. First that it is possible in these days of human invention for a man to provide so thoroughly for the safety of his home in the time of fire by the character of the roof he puts upon it and the nature of the paint he uses, that he may, if he sees fit (although it is to be hoped that he wouldn't do so), sit idly by, reading his paper by the light of the burning house of his next door neighbor without fear for the destruction of his own roof. The second story is that a man instead of having carpenters or roofers every time his roof needs repairing or a new covering, can, with the famous Rubber Roofing, safely intrust the job to the younger members of his own family, so easily is Rubber Roofing applied. The third idea expressed by the illustration is that science and intelligent manufacturing skill have at last given a roofing susceptible of universal use; which, in other words, can be used with advantage on any roof, be it the humble woodshed or the spired and turreted roof of a grand cathedral, a Fifth avenue palace or a country residence.



The materials referred to are the products of Geo. E. Glines at 40 West Broadway this city. The "Rubber Roofing" treated of in his illustrated circulars, which are mailed free on request, has obtained a wide reputation in this country and is steadily growing in public favor as their many points of superiority are becoming more and more apparent, and the above illustration might have included a fourth scene and with truth and propriety have shown a street in Charleston, S. C., just after the tremendous storm of August last year, (which was little short of a cyclone) might have shown the streets piled with sheets of tin and shingles torn from the roofs of many houses, and in the same street, a few houses the roofs of which had not been even so much as slightly damaged by the great storm. It is a matter of record not only that the roofs of such buildings in Charleston as were covered with Rubber Roofing escaped uninjured, but that the same experience has been found in many other places. For rainy countries, windy countries, dry and hot countries, Rubber Roofing seems to be the only satisfactory roof material that can be used. A practical roofer who has used a million feet of the material, testifies that the condensation of steam, vapors or moistures of any kind which goes on under metal, slate or shingle does not occur under Rubber Roofing, and that consequently there is no rusting of iron or rotting of timbers in and under roofs so covered. As long ago as 1876 the New York Board of Underwriters fixed the rate on roofs covered with Rubber Roofing at the same figures as their standard rate on tin roofs. The use of slate roofing paint, independent of its application to rubber roofing is widespread and universal. The body of the paint is pure slate ground as fine as flour and it is absolutely water-proof. Old roofs can be painted and rendered as good as new by slate paint, and it is also used on brick or porous walls to prevent dampness.—*The "World," N. Y. City, Aug. 8th, 1886.*

We ship no goods C. O. D.

To secure *prompt* shipment, orders from parties not commercially known must be accompanied by remittance, or satisfactory city references.

Send money either by { Bank Draft on New York,
P. O. Money Order,
Registered Letter, or
Express (*charges prepaid.*)

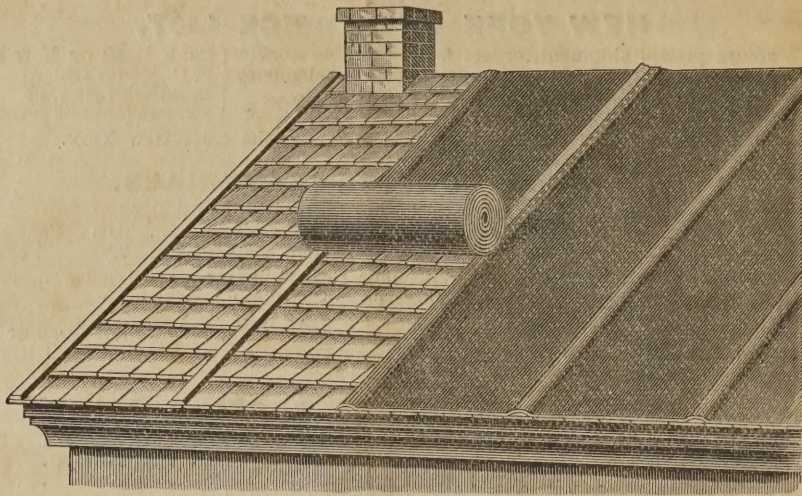
Rubber Roofing	Number One.	Roll covers 300 sq. ft., per Roll,	\$4.50	
	With nails, caps	and paint for one coat.....	6.00	Per Square.
	" "	" " two coats.....	7.50	\$2.50

1 gallon and package, ...	\$1.25	10 gallons and keg, ...	\$ 7.50
2 " " "	2.25	15 " " "	10.50
3 " " "	3.00	20 " " "	13.00
5 " " "	4.00	50 " " bbl., ...	30.00

<i>Air-tight,</i>	No. 12, ...	\$2.00	No. 212, ...	\$1.50	<i>Water, Wind, and Damp Proof.</i>
<i>Durable,</i>	16, ...	1.50	216, ...	1.25	
<i>Strong,</i>	26, ...	1.25	226, ...	.75	
	30, ...	.75	230, ...	.50	
<i>Odorless.</i>	Rolls are usually 36 inches wide and contain 100 to 1,000 sq. ft. Order any quantity you require.				

Cartage on shipment, 75 cts.

Whenever a real good article is made, it is soon followed by inferior imitations that pay the dealers a larger profit.



We are frequently asked if the grade 3 Roofing can be used for re-covering old shingle roofs. It has been used extensively for this purpose, and gives satisfaction. Old shingle roofs are apt to be very uneven with here and there a butt one or two inches above the rest. The roofing resting on these points will not be as durable as when placed on flat surfaces. It is better to remove the shingles and place the roof-boards close together.—Then apply the No. 3 Roofing on the roof-boards.

If the shingles cannot be conveniently removed, then we recommend that strips of thin furring be nailed to the shingles, running from the eaves to the ridge; the strips should be about three inches wide and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch thick, the edges made beveling and should be set 30 inches apart from centre to centre. Lay the roofing from eave to ridge, lapping on and nail to the strips of board. (See cut.) When layer is in position tack each end and in centre to keep it in place so you will not nail it on crooked. We advise the painting of each sheet of Roofing as laid, and if workmen do not wear rubber shoes, care should be taken in walking on the Roofing not to cut holes with the heels. A very convenient method of working on steep roofs is to place ladders on each side of the ridge running from ridge to eave, tied together at the ridge where they meet.

Our barb wire nails should be driven down solid through each tin cap.

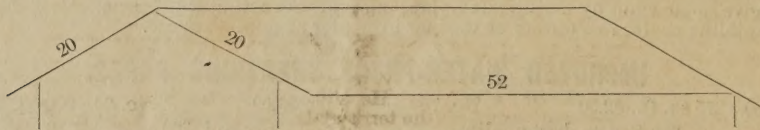
Shingles on flat roofs are a total failure everywhere and always will be: Rubber Roofing will give perfect satisfaction, (and can be laid over the worthless shingles.)

An advantage our Roofing has over all others, is, that should a leak occur in any part of the roof, it can be easily found, and effectually stopped, at small cost, with our cement.

TO ASCERTAIN THE SIZE OF A ROOF.

For a flat roof multiply the length by the width. 20x52—1040 square feet.

We do not sell part of a roll; if your surface measures 1040 feet, order 1100 feet or eleven squares. A little extra felt is often needed about chimneys, etc.



For steep roof—20 feet—two sides, 40x52—2080 square feet, order 21 squares.

TO ESTIMATE COST OF MATERIAL FOR A NEW ROOF.

Ascertain the amount of surface to be covered; then select the grade or price of roofing wanted. Remember the labor laying is the same for either grade. Consider if you had not better pay a little more and get the best—our Rubber Roofing Number Three.

If several roofs are to be covered, you can use grade 3 on one, and grade 2 or 1 on other buildings; this will make cost less than if grade 3 were used on all the roofs.

Add to roofing wanted the price of brush, cement and cartage.

Rubber Roofing is Fire-proof—Shingles are not.

AT
6700
629
187

Our materials are used in every state in the Union.

We Want Active Business Men of Good Standing

to deal in our manufactures, and to parties carrying stock we will give Exclusive sale. Our materials are valuable, and **sell readily** after being fairly introduced.

MERCHANTS

Who wish to add a profitable article to their Stock, are asked to *consider* the subject of Roofing Materials. Every customer has a *direct* interest in testing the value of anything that promises either a perfect *new* roof, or a reliable remedy for a Leaky *old* roof. The first cost of our goods is *small*; they are Staple and reliable, and they are *not perishable*. It is not necessary to keep an *expensive* "stock," as orders can be forwarded at *any* time, for special demands. In connection with your business we would suggest that the Control of our manufactures in your neighborhood would be a *valuable* acquisition. We can assure you that the undertaking is easy of accomplishment. The roof of any convenient stable or outhouse, covered for the purpose, furnishes the best *practical* recommendation. Any active man of ordinary good sense, can do the work well with little practice. Such men can be found everywhere; and the new work or repairs on Roofs alone in *any* section, will furnish steady and remunerative employment.

LUMBER DEALERS

Why not handle Rubber Roofing and keep it in stock, same as you do shingles? *It is in your line*, and you can often make a sale, for use on Flat roofs, or where you cannot recommend shingles.

The profits are good, and the purchaser can lay it at a cost of 25 to 50 cents a square, while shingles would cost from \$1.25 to \$1.50, including nails. *Try it.*

TINNERS

You often have a customer who wants a cheap roof, temporary or otherwise. You cannot see your way clear to lay a Tin roof to meet his views, even of the cheapest materials. Then why not keep Rubber Roofing? You can lay a roof for \$2.00, \$4.00, or \$6.00 a square, and make as much profit as you would make on a tin roof. *Try it.*

MEN OUT OF BUSINESS

And wanting something to do. *Go in the Roofing business*; laying new roofs with Rubber Roofing and repairing *old ones* with Slate Roofing Paint and Cement. It will pay, for as long as the world exists, men and beasts must be sheltered from heat, cold, and storms.

Those desiring permanent and lucrative employment, are earnestly requested to examine *their own premises* with a view of introducing our specialties by *local* reference and *practical* as well as *personal test*. If you own no buildings, examine those of your friends and neighbors, or *any* buildings in your vicinity. See if they are not rapidly decaying or rusting for the simple want of *Paint*. If there are new buildings going up, or old ones being repaired in your neighborhood, suggest our Roofing and House Paints. Then write us what you have done, giving parties names; state if they are Builders or Owners, &c.

IT PAYS

Any smart man who wishes to make \$1,000 a year on a *small* capital, to commence in our of business. **Roofing is a specialty.** There is no one in your county who carries on the business. **You** can learn it in one week by studying our instructions, which we send to all who ask for them. Any man having \$100 capital to start with, can purchase enough material to roof *three* ordinary houses. The sum realized from sale and profit on this supply, added to the regular pay for labor as roofer, should amount to not less than **\$200.** An expert man could *easily* do the work in nine working days.

WILL YOU BE OUR AGENT?

If you are unable to advance the money, present the matter to the principal store-keeper in *your place*, and talk it over with him. He will be *glad* to furnish the stock and *divide* the profit with you. We will guarantee the territory to the *first* responsible applicant.

We want a local agent in your Town. A prompt energetic man, who is capable of establishing a rapidly increasing business, with staple and reliable articles that the public without exception need and *purchase* to an extent equaled by no other manufacture article.

There is *no* charge for territory or *exclusive* rights.

It is to the *advantage* of all agents to *keep* a small stock. You can then assure sales that would be lost if customers have to *wait* for you to order the goods: *two* persons with small means can make *much* more money by dividing the profits and labor; one perhaps, giving special attention to canvassing and the other to applying our goods.

This page is addressed to You; read it again.

BEST GOODS.

Save money by buying of the manufacturers.

LOWEST PRICES.

USE RUBBER

For DWELLING,
BARN, SILO or SHED.



For FACTORY,
ICE HOUSE, BRIDGES

Warranted superior to any other roofing in the world for fire-proof qualities, cheapness and durability. Either grade gives water-tight covering. Grade 3 is best for a permanent roof or to lay over old shingles.

Everything ready for use. Easily applied on flat or steep surface.

Approved by the Board of Fire Underwriters of New York.

FOR



USE

"SLATE ROOFING PAINT"

—THE ONLY PATENTED ROOF PAINT—

is manufactured exclusively for preserving Old Shingle, Felt or other Roofs, and effectually stopping all leaks: to prevent dampness from penetrating Brick Walls, etc., genuine Slate Paint is everywhere acknowledged to be far superior to any other article.

This Paint must not be confounded with the numerous worthless imitations now in the market.

GOOD SHEATHING PAPER

is an exceedingly valuable article for all buildings: it effectually stops all currents of air and excludes moisture. It should be odorless, durable, perfectly water-proof, clean to handle and unroll readily.

Sheathing Paper should in all cases be used under clap-boards, as well as under tin, iron or shingle roofs, and particularly under the ground flooring to prevent dampness and foul odors rising into the house, causing malaria or other sickness.

—Deadening felt can be used to advantage between all partitions: expense is small and repaid many times in making building more comfortable, as it keeps building warmer in winter, cooler in summer, and excludes noise.

WE CARRY IN STOCK ALL KINDS, WEIGHTS AND COLORS.

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